

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**AA-522**

**Dennis A. Claude, Jr. Tenement**

**194 Green Street**

**Annapolis, Maryland**

**Circa 1871**

**Public**

The building at 194 Green Street was constructed by Dennis A. Claude, Jr. circa 1871 to serve as part of a tenement associated with 99 Main Street (AA-535) and 196 Green Street (AA-523). Originally standing two stories in height, the building was conveyed separately in 1904 and converted to serve as a single-family dwelling. By 1913, the brick building was substantially altered by the addition of a third story within a straight-sided mansard roof and the construction of a full-width rear addition. The first floor of the main block was used as commercial space, serving as a cigar shop, confectionary, and for most of the mid-twentieth century, as Service Barber Shop. It is currently occupied by Bowie Toy Company. Because of the building's historic association with the adjacent properties at 99 Main Street and 196 Green Street, an easement was granted to the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

The two-story masonry main block of the structure is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond. The straight-sided mansard roof is covered with textured asbestos shingles along the face and standing-seam metal on the top. The third-story addition is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond, which is visible on the northeast elevation of the structure. The ornate Italianate-style cornice at the base of the mansard appears to predate the alterations to the roof. The boxed wood cornice has an ogee profile, ogee bed molding, and plain frieze visually supported by paired scrolled brackets. The top of the mansard has an ogee-molded cornice with double bead, ogee bed molding, and plain narrow frieze. An exterior chimney of brick with an ornately corbelled cap rises at the south corner of the main block. The rear ell addition is constructed of wood-frame on a six-course American-bond brick foundation that has been reinforced with poured concrete. Covered in weatherboard siding with narrow corner boards, the one-story ell is capped by a straight-sided mansard roof finished in textured asbestos shingles along the southwest face. An interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the south corner of the ell.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-522

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Dennis A. Claude, Jr. Tenement; Service Barber Shop

other Bowie Toy Company

### 2. Location

street and number 194 Green Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Joseph A. Salik

street and number 7003 High Bridge Road telephone

city, town Bowie state Maryland zip code 20720

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 9202 folio 1

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 1175 tax ID number 09069400

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The masonry building at 194 Green Street was constructed as a two-story tenement in circa 1871. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps indicate the building was used as a single-family dwelling by 1903. It was converted between 1908 and 1913 into a commercial building with residential space provided on the upper story, which was raised to three stories by the addition of the straight-sided mansard roof. Additional, between 1903 and 1908, a one-story ell was added to the rear of the main block. The ell was raised to three stories when the mansard roof was added to the building.

The two-story masonry main block of the structure is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond. The original retaining wall of the Dr. Charles Carroll property, which was improved in the early eighteenth century, and later owned by Frank H. Stockett, is evident along the southwest elevation, and reads as a parged foundation with a half-round watertable (see 188 Green Street, AA-1289). The straight-sided mansard roof, added between 1908 and 1913, is covered with textured asbestos shingles along the face and standing-seam metal on the top. The third-story addition is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond, which is visible on the northeast elevation of the structure. The ornate Italianate-style cornice at the base of the mansard appears to predate the alterations to the roof. The boxed wood cornice has an ogee profile, ogee bed molding, and plain frieze visually supported by paired scrolled brackets. The cornice returns slightly on the sides of the building. The top of the mansard, which is edged by corner boards, has an ogee-molded cornice with double bead, ogee bed molding, and plain narrow frieze. This boxed cornice returns slightly on the side elevations, and then is reduced to a narrow ogee-molded cornice that runs the depth of the structure and rear ell addition. An exterior chimney of brick with an ornately corbelled cap rises at the south corner of the main block. The base of the chimney has been parged, while the stack has been painted white. The rear ell addition is constructed of wood-frame on a six-course American-bond brick foundation that has been reinforced with poured concrete. Covered in weatherboard siding with narrow corner boards, the one-story ell is capped by a straight-sided mansard roof clad in textured asbestos shingles along the southwest face. An interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the south corner of the ell.

The much-altered façade, facing northwest on Green Street, is one bay wide with a storefront extending the full-width of the first story. The current storefront was the result of an alteration in 1995. The foundation of the building has been reinforced with all-stretcher-bond brick capped by rowlock header bricks. The added storefront is clad with vertical-board siding with rounded corner boards. It has an ogee-molded cornice with dentils, ogee bed molding, and reeded frieze. A secondary ogee-molded cornice acts as an architrave and wraps around the northeastern side of the building. The off-central entry, accessible by brick steps framed by flower boxes, has a one-paneled wood door pierced by six fixed lights. The larger fixed window to the west of the entry has nine-divided lights, while the narrower fixed window to the north has six-divided lights. This narrower window was previously an entry opening that provided access to the upper-story dwelling. The openings are all framed by three-inch wide square-edged surrounds.

The second story of the façade has a paired central window opening. This segmentally arched opening holds two 1/1 wood-sash windows with a wide wood sill. The opening has a splayed soldier and rowlock brick lintel and beaded cavetto surrounds that create a five-inch wide paneled mullion. Symmetrically placed above the second story window is the paired wall dormer in the mansard roof. The pedimented dormer, with asbestos-clad cheeks, has two 6/1 windows with five-inch wide square-edged surrounds, a three-inch wide continuous wood sill, and closed tympanum with an ogee-molded cornice. The tympanum is faced with vertical boards.

The first story of the northwest elevation reads as part of the façade's storefront window because of the building's view from Main Street. The six-light fixed window is framed by three-inch wide square-edged surrounds. The second and third stories are symmetrically pierced by single segmental-arched window openings, each holding a 1/1 window. The openings are finished with splayed soldier and rowlock brick lintels, beaded cavetto surrounds, and wood sills.

The southwest elevation of the main block is marked by a single segmental-arched opening on the first story that originally served as a single-leaf entry. It is currently filled with plywood, but retains a splayed soldier lintel and beaded cavetto surround. Symmetrically placed above the former entry is an elongated opening with a 1/1 window. The center of the main block is pierced by a paired segmental-arched window with two 1/1 windows. Both openings have beaded cavetto surrounds, wood sills, and splayed soldier brick lintels. The asbestos-clad mansard roof on the southwest elevation is symmetrically pierced by single and paired wall dormers. Each

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has a 1/1 wood-sash window, with five-inch wide square-edged surrounds, a three-inch wide continuous wood sill, and closed tympanum with an ogee-molded cornice. The tympanum is faced with vertical boards.

The southwest elevation of the ell is parged on the foundation level, although ghosting of a concrete-blocked opening is discernable. The weatherboard-clad first story has two paired openings, with 1/1 wood-sash windows framed by four-inch square-edged surrounds and continuous wood sills. The mullions are four-inches wide with a square edge. The slightly projecting lintel cap has an ogee profile. The asbestos-clad mansard of the ell has symmetrically placed wall dormers, each with paired 1/1 wood-sash windows. The dormers, which have asbestos cheeks, have five-inch wide square-edged surrounds, a three-inch wide continuous wood sill, and closed tympanum with an ogee-molded cornice and vertical board siding.

The southeast elevation of the ell, which is fully clad in weatherboard siding, is pierced in the easternmost bay. Basement level, fully exposed because of the brick retaining wall that runs along the southwestern edge of the property, has a single-leaf entry with a flush metal door. The late-twentieth-century door has four-inch mitered square-edged surrounds and is accessible from metal fire stairs. The first story has a single 6/1 wood-sash window with a three-inch square-edged surround and four-inch wide wood sill. The third story in the mansard has a single 1/1 replacement wood-sash window with a four-inch square-edged surround and six-inch wide wood sill.

The northeast elevation of the ell is accessible from a narrow alley between 91-95 Main Street and 99 Main Street (AA-535). The exterior walls are clad in wide beaded weatherboard that is unpainted. A full-height metal fire escape, covered by a shallow gabled canvas roof, has square posts and square balusters. The fire escape is shared with the brick building at 196 Green Street (AA-523). A flush metal door with three-inch mitered square-edged surrounds marks each of the stories on the northeast elevation, providing the only access to the upper floors of the building.

The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the survey.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** ca 1871; ca 1913

**Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** ca 1871; ca 1913

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

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### HISTORY

#### LOT 29

The property on which 194 Green Street stands was historically part of Section V in Lot 29, which extended mid-block on Green Street to Church Street (now Main Street), prior to the laying of Green Street and Compromise Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been "the most prominent and by far the most successful" merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.<sup>1</sup> Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.<sup>2</sup> Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 29 to Dr. Charles Carroll.<sup>3</sup> By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 26, 28, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Edward Papenfuss, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuss places Garrett's death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne's Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

<sup>2</sup> Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett's body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

<sup>4</sup> Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland



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Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."<sup>5</sup> This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.<sup>6</sup> A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."<sup>7</sup> A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.<sup>9</sup> The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.<sup>10</sup>

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Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

<sup>5</sup> Risjord, p. 64.

<sup>6</sup> Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

<sup>7</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

<sup>8</sup> The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

<sup>9</sup> Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

<sup>10</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

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Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."<sup>11</sup> Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

By 1781, the property at 194 Green Street was leased to Adam Rape (could be Rebb, Repe, or Reb). The property extended from Green Street and included the lots fronting Main Street. Based on a subsequent Chancery Court case, the property was improved by a warehouse that had been erected during the tenure of Dr. Charles Carroll. Soon after leasing the property at 194 Green Street, in May 1784, Rape leased 183 Green Street (AA-517). Possibly improving 183 Green Street, as stipulated in the rental agreement with Maccubbin Carroll, Rape sold the lease to Simon Retallick. Rape is also believed to have operated a tavern on Green Street.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included his home on Green Street on Lots 29 and 30, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lot 29 was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.<sup>12</sup> Rape was listed in the tax accounts for 1873 as leasing Section V along with additional lots on Green Street from Nicholas Carroll. A county judgment case records that Rape was working as a baker by 1785. It has been presumed that he had renovated the warehouse constructed for Dr. Carroll and was using the structure as a bake house. In "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786," Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams disclose that there is no documentation regarding Rape after 1785, although he appears to have granted the lease for 183 Green Street to Simon Retallick in 1788. Further, there is no record that Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased the warehouse turned bake house to Richard Fleming, who occupied the building by 1790.<sup>13</sup> On January 21, 1790, a disastrous fire

<sup>11</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

<sup>12</sup> Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

<sup>13</sup> Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final

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broke destroyed the former warehouse, which was noted in the *Maryland Gazette* as "the bake house of Mr. Richard Fleming." In addition to the bake house, most of the houses and warehouse fronting Main Street between Green Street and Compromise Street were destroyed.<sup>14</sup>

In July 1792, Maccubbin Carroll sold Section V to Frederick Grammer, a baker. According to the General Court deeds, the property included 99 Main Street (AA-535), 196 Green Street (AA-523), and what is now 194 Green Street. Grammer is credited with having the imposing three-story brick building at 99 Main Street constructed just prior to purchasing the property, or soon after. The *Maryland Gazette* announced on November 3, 1791 that Lewis Neth advertised the relocation of his store from Fleet Street to the "house lately built by Frederick Grammer, opposite the southwest end of the market."<sup>15</sup> The Federal Direct Tax records that the three-story building was on the site by 1798. In addition to the mixed-used residential and commercial building at 99 Main Street, the tax also listed "a brick kitchen located on the corner of Green Street, one outbuilding and an additional dwelling house" existing on the property.<sup>16</sup> Neth was taxed \$1,000 for the improvements.

Following Frederick Grammer's death in 1818, John Andrew Grammer, Henry E. Mayer, and Horatio Ridout were appointed executors of his estate, and charged with selling his real estate holdings. The *Maryland Gazette* announced the sale of a dwelling on the north side of the Severn River that was part of the estate of Grammer.<sup>17</sup> Grammer's account books indicated that Neth continued to lease the property in 1819, paying cash for the monthly rent. The 1891 Real Property Assessments charged the heirs of Grammer with 0.10 acre of land and a single improvement, collectively valued at \$3,500.

On October 20, 1825, George Shaw purchased the property at the corner of Main Street and Green Street at a public auction for \$3,000. The deed of sale indicated it included the building "where the late Mr. Lewis Neth resided at the time of making the Last Will and Testament" of Frederick Grammer.<sup>18</sup> Immediately upon purchasing the property, Shaw conveyed it for \$3,000 to John Andrew Grammer, the son of Frederick Grammer.

Grammer maintained ownership of the prominent three-story brick dwelling and store at 99 Main Street until September 7, 1830 when he sold it for \$3,000. The property, which extended westward to the masonry wall of the large lot improved by the early-eighteenth-century dwelling owned and occupied by Dr. Charles Carroll, was purchased by Dennis Claude, Jr. Born about 1803 Claude is listed in the 1850 as a farmer with real estate valued at \$10,000. Claude was married to Elizabeth Green Cotton of Baltimore, with whom he had eight children. In 1856, with the division of Claude's property following his death, the widowed Elizabeth Claude and her daughter Marion H. Claude became owner of the property that now includes 194 Green Street. The property at 99 Main Street and 196 Green Street were transferred to son, Dennis A. Claude, Jr.

Born about 1832, Claude was an oyster parker, farmer, and lawyer. The 1880 census indicates Claude was living with his wife, daughter Jessie and her husband George Emmons, daughter Marie, and two sons, Elwood and Herbert, on Duke of Gloucester Street. Eldest son Elwood worked with his father in the oyster business. The large family was assisted by Matilda Wells, a twenty-six year old live-in servant.

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Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section V, p. 631.

<sup>14</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, January 21, 1790.

<sup>15</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, November 3, 1791.

<sup>16</sup> Marcia M. Miller and Orlando Ridout V, editors, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, (Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998), p. 157

<sup>17</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, November 26, 1818.

<sup>18</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 11, Folio 565 (March 21, 1826).



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According to the Circuit Court order that divided the senior Claude's real estate holdings, the property granted to Dennis A. Claude, Jr. included a "three-story brick dwelling and store on Green and Church [Main] streets (#10)," which was valued at \$2,600.<sup>19</sup> The tax assessments for 1866 to 1868 charged Claude with one brick house and lot at Main Street and Green Street, valued at \$4,000. This was the property denoted today as 99 Main Street. Claude was also taxed for a brick house and lot on Green Street, "with improvements to dwelling." This dwelling, valued at \$1,500, is believed to be the brick dwelling at 196 Green Street. This two-story structure, which is covered by a side-gabled roof, does not appear on Edward Sachse's circa 1858 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, nor does it appear on the reprinted edition from circa 1864. Thus, the tax assessment indicates that 196 Green Street was constructed between 1866 and 1868.

### Building History

In May 1871, Dennis A. Claude, Jr. obtained title to the property at 194 Green Street from his sister, Marion H. Claude Howe, and mother, Elizabeth Claude. No money changed hands in the transfer, as Marion Howe and Elizabeth Claude received title to Lots 16 and 17 on Shipwright Street.

The 1871 deed of exchange documents the property:

...lying on the east side of Green Street and on which is erected a two story brick dwelling being the second house from the corner of Church [Main] Street and which part of lot number twenty eight including the buildings erected on the same is contained within the following description that is to say, beginning at the northwest corner of the new two story brick dwelling fronting on Green Street and at the distance of fifty six feet in a southwest direction from the corner of the three story brick store and dwelling house fronting on Church Street...<sup>20</sup>

Thus, as documented by the deed of exchange, the property at 194 Green Street was improved by a two-story brick dwelling prior to 1871. *Gray's New Map of Annapolis*, drawn in 1877, notes the property at Main Street and Green Street (99 Main Street) was improved by an L-shaped structure. As the building fronting Main Street was square in plan, the L-shape depicted on the 1877 map documents the existence of 196 Green Street and 194 Green Street, which abut 99 Main Street on the western corner of the southwest elevation. The form of the building is more exactly depicted on the G.M. Hopkins' Map of the *City of Annapolis* in 1878. Projecting from the western end of the southwest elevation of 99 Main Street is a rectangular structure that fronts lengthwise along Green Street. This structure is 196 Green Street. On the southwest elevation of the masonry building is a square structure, also fronting Green Street. The southwest elevation of this second building abuts the masonry retaining wall of the property owned by Frank H. Stockett, the property presently designated as 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

The purchase of the property at 194 Green Street once again joined 99 Main Street and the two abutting lots on Green Street. The 1885 *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps notes that Dennis A. Claude, Jr. was utilizing the property as tenements. The map indicates 99 Main Street was vacant on the first floor, which traditionally had been used for commercial purposes. Interior access to the buildings at 194 and 196 Green Street from 99 Main Street is recorded on the maps. By July 1897, as noted on the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map, the first floor of 99 Main Street was used as a tin shop. The upper floors, as well as the adjacent Green Street buildings, continued to be used as tenements.

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<sup>19</sup> Circuit Court Records of Anne Arundel County, Equity NHG 6, Folio 489, Folder 505.

<sup>20</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 5, Folio 506 (May 25, 1871).

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-522

Dennis A. Claude, Jr. Tenement  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 6

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In April 1903, the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map records that interior access between 194 Green Street and 196 Green Street was no longer retained. Further, the property was subdivided, with a lot line running parallel along the northeast elevation of the structure to the alley that lead from Main Street. The map shows that the masonry structure at 194 Green Street was being used as a single-family dwelling. It was augmented by a one-story rear ell that occupied the southern end of the southeast elevation. On June 18, 1904 Dennis A. Claude, Jr. and his wife, Mary Steele Claude, who had moved to Montgomery County, Maryland, sold the two-story house on Green Street for \$786.28 to James Revell. Right-of-way to the alley from Main Street was included in the deed of sale.

Born in 1831, James Revell was a teacher and lawyer. He served as states attorney from 1859 to 1887, and was an associate judge in the Judicial Court. Revell was also president of the Annapolis Savings Institution. Revell, who lived on West Street in 1900, appears to have used the property on Green Street for rental purposes. Judge Revell died on March 21, 1908, and his real estate holdings were referred to the Circuit Court for division. The court appointed A.J. Brady and Robert Moss as trustees responsible for selling the land. On October 20, 1908, William H. Smith purchased the property at 194 Green Street for \$900.

Based on the census records, William Smith and his family seem to have been the first owner-occupants of the dwelling at 194 Green Street since its construction circa 1871 as part of a tenement. Smith, born in 1853 in New York, worked as a carpenter for a contractor. He lived with his wife, Jesse F. Smith, their son William N. Smith, and two boarders. Boarder Richard Lockyear was a retired petty officer with the United States Navy who was born in England. Howard Hunter, the second lodger, was a carpenter for the government.

It was during the tenure of William Smith that the first story of the building was converted for use as a commercial space. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps show that a cigar shop occupied the first story in December of 1913. The building continued to provide residential space as well, made possible by the addition of a third story within a straight-sided mansard roof. Additional, the one-story ell was raised to three stories. In 1915, Smith conveyed title of the property to his son, who was employed as a clerk in store.

Within two years of gaining title to house on Green Street, William N. Smith sold it to Anthony C. Davis for \$2,750. In June of 1920 Davis sold the house and moved his family to 157 Duke of Gloucester Street (AA-1334). Davis, who grew up on Maryland Avenue, worked as a ticket agent and clerk with the railroad. The census records document that new owners, Carrie and Joseph Droll, were living at 194 Green Street in 1920. Born in Bavaria about 1868, Joseph Droll had immigrated to the United States in 1885, marrying Carolina (Carrie) Davis in 1897. He was a baker at the United States Naval Academy, and appears to have maintained a confectionary on the first floor of his home at 194 Green Street. The rear ell, added between 1903 and 1908, was replaced by a much larger addition that spanned the width of the southeast elevation. Rising three stories, the addition was noted as a dwelling on the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps.

On July 7, 1926, the Drolls transferred ownership to Joseph F. Droll, their eldest son, and moved to Randall Street. Born in 1899, the younger Droll served in World War I, and was a stationer. He was a guard for the United States Navy Marine Electronics Laboratory between 1935 and 1965. The census records for 1930 show that the building, which continued to provide commercial space on the first floor, provided rental space for William Baxter and his wife, Clara. Baxter, who paid a monthly rent of \$255, was a sailor in the United States Navy. The census records that Joseph F. Droll and his family, which included his wife and one son, lived in the dwelling. The property was valued at \$8,000. Presumably learning to bake from his father, Droll operated the confectionary store, possibly in the commercial space of the former single-family dwelling.

Unable to pay the mortgage for the property, Joseph F. and Helen Droll were forced to sell 194 Green Street. Benjamin Michaelson was appointed to convey the property in November 1938. It was purchased by widower Louis Bloom for \$3,425. Born in Lithuania, Bloom operated a dry good and used furniture store on Main Street. He appears to have used the building at 194 Green Street solely

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-522

Dennis A. Claude, Jr. Tenement  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 7

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for rental purposes. The first floor of the building was occupied by Service Barbers, and the residential space was leased to W.W. Figgs, W.T. Evans, and R.W. Adams in 1949.

In 1959, four years after the death of Louis Bloom, his estate was divided and the property at 194 Green Street was sold by trustee C. Osborne Duvall to Irving I. Wolfe and Florence Wolfe. They paid \$10,000 for the property.

Although the occupants of the residential units in the building often changed, Service Barbers continued to occupy the commercial space throughout most of the twentieth century. By the mid-1970s, following a renovation, the interior of the building was divided into several commercial spaces. It was leased not only to the barber shop, but Red Carpet Gifts and T-Top Shop Custom Fabric Design. The city directory also documents that residential units continued to exist. Macie Cunningham was a longtime resident.

In 1987, property was sold to Sandra K. Kerr and Knut J. Aarsand. Prior to the sale, an exterior easement was granted by Irving I. Wolfe and Florence Wolfe to the Historic Annapolis Foundation, which owns the adjacent properties at 196 Green Street and 99 Main Street. By 1996, Aarsand had obtained full title to the dwelling, which had undergone renovation of the storefront. He sold 194 Green Street in 1999 to present owner, Joseph Anthony Salik. A resident of Bowie, Maryland, Salik operates the Bowie Toy Company at 194 Green Street.

### Chain of Title for 194 Green Street

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
1781:	Charles Carroll the Barrister leased to Adam Rape (or Rebb, or Repe)
March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
Pre-1790:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll and Margaret Carroll leased to Richard Fleming
July 9, 1792:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll and Margaret Carroll to Frederick Grammer
1818:	Last Will and Testament of Frederick Grammer to John Andrew Grammer, Henry E. Mayer, and Horatio Ridout, executors and Trustees Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JG 1 Folio 227

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-522

Dennis A. Claude, Jr. Tenement  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 8

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March 21, 1826: John Andrew Grammer, Henry E. Mayer, and Horatio Ridout, executors and Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Frederick Grammer, to George Shaw and Eliza I.A. Shaw  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 11 Folio 565

March 21, 1826: George Shaw and Eliza I.A. Shaw to John Andrew Grammer  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 11 Folio 567

September 7, 1830: John Andrew Grammer to Dennis Claude  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WSG 15 Folio 429

June 21, 1858: Division of Dennis Claude Estates  
Marion H. Claude Howe and Elizabeth G. Claude granted property at 194 Green Streets  
Equity Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber NHG 6 Folio 489 Folder 505

May 25, 1871: Charles F. and Marion H. Howe, and Elizabeth G. Claude to Dennis and Mary Steele Claude  
Deed of Exchange with property on Shipwright Street (lots 16 and 17)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 5 Folio 506

June 18, 1904: Dennis Claude and Mary Steele Claude to James S. Revell  
Including alley right-of-way from Main Street  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 36 Folio 352

December 1, 1908: A.J. Brady and Robert Moss, Trustee, to William H. Smith  
Equity Case #3054: James R. Brady versus James S. Revell  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 64 Folio 233

July 15, 1915: William H. Smith and Jesse F. Smith to William N. Smith  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 119 Folio 62

February 6, 1917: William N. Smith to Anthony C. Davis  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 126 Folio 444

June 12, 1920: Anthony C. Davis to Carrie Droll  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber WMB 32 Folio 192



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Dennis A. Claude, Jr. Tenement  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 9

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July 7, 1926:	Carrie and Joseph Droll to Joseph F. and Helen Droll Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WMB 32 Folio 444
July 7, 1926:	Joseph F. and Helen Droll mortgage to Enterprise Building and Loan of Annapolis Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WMB 32 Folio 445
November 3, 1938:	Benjamin Michaelson, attorney named in mortgage from Joseph F. and Helen Droll, to Louis Bloom, widower Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber FAM 192 Folio 159
June 10, 1959:	C. Osborne Duvall, Trustee, to Irving I. Wolfe and Florence Wolfe Equity Case #13063: Noah A. Hillman for Louis Bloom versus Rebecca Snyder Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 1312 Folio 419
January 1987:	Irving I. Wolfe and Florence Wolfe to Historic Annapolis Foundation Easement of architectural, historic, scenic, or open space
April 1, 1987:	Irving I. Wolfe and Florence Wolfe to Sandra K. Kerr and Knut J. Aarsand Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 4308 Folio 673
June 17, 1996:	Sandra K. Kerr to Knut J. Aarsand One-half interest Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 9161 Folio 205
May 18, 1999:	Knut J. Aarsand and Elaine C. Aarsand to Joseph Anthony Salik Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 9202 Folio 1

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-522

99 Main Street (AA-535), Historic Annapolis Foundation, Vertical Files.

McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.

Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.022  
Acreage of historical setting 0.022  
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 194 Green Street is located on Parcel 1175 as designated on Tax Map 52A. It has been associated with this parcel since it was subdivided from 196 Green Street (AA-523) and 99 Main Street (535) in 1904.

## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

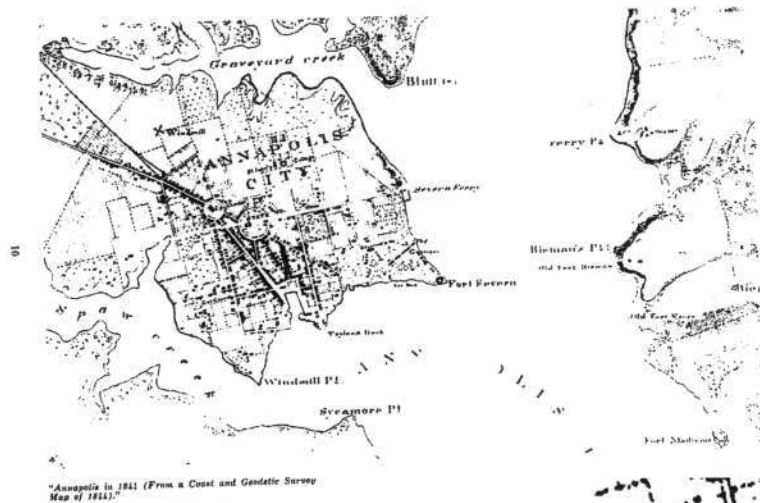


## City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718



Enlargement of Lots  
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30  
Showing location of  
Green Street

# City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844

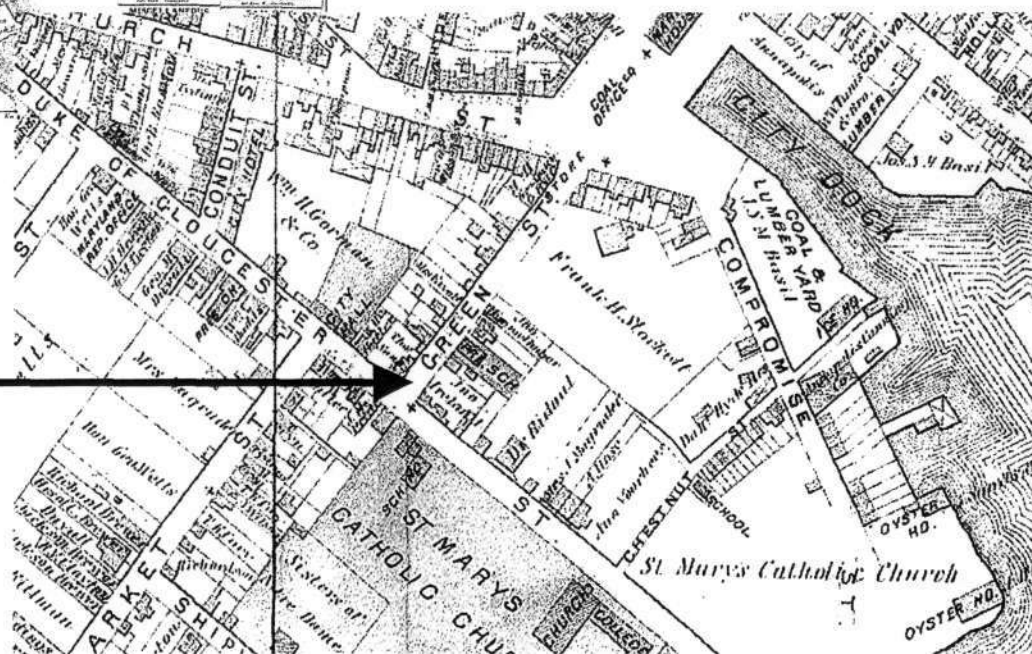
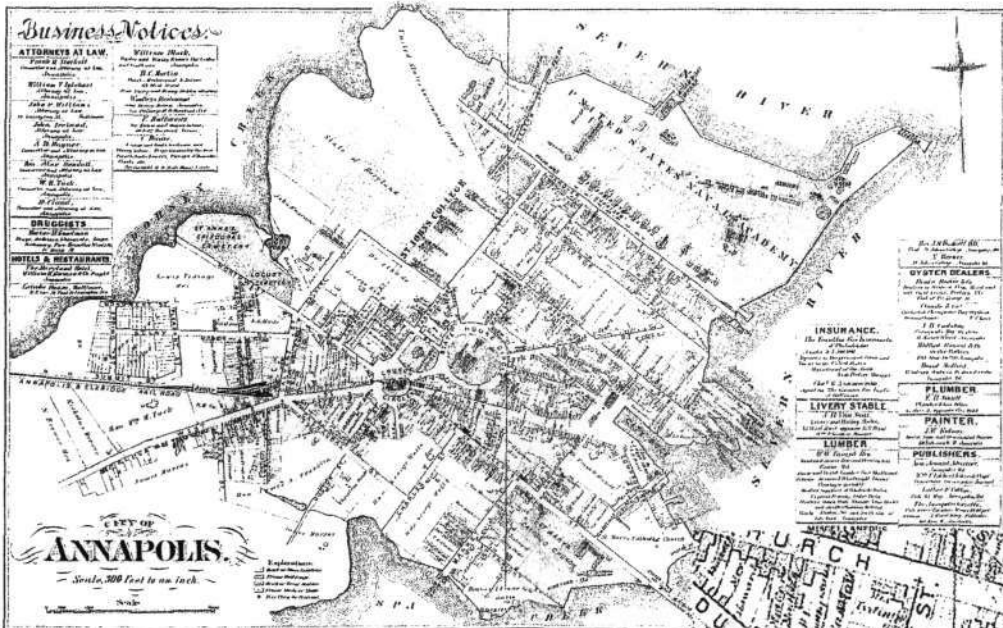


Green Street





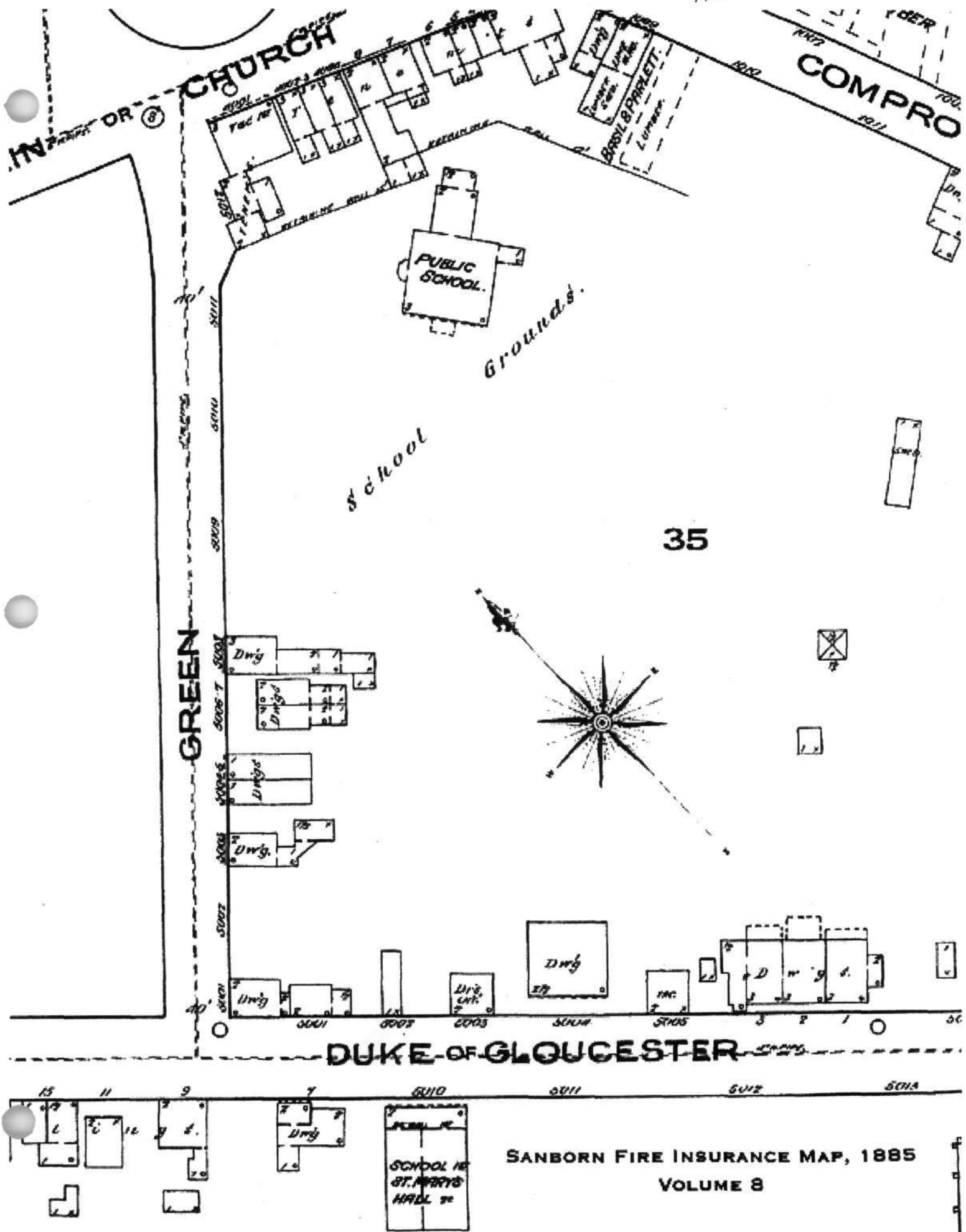
## G.M. Hopkins, 1878



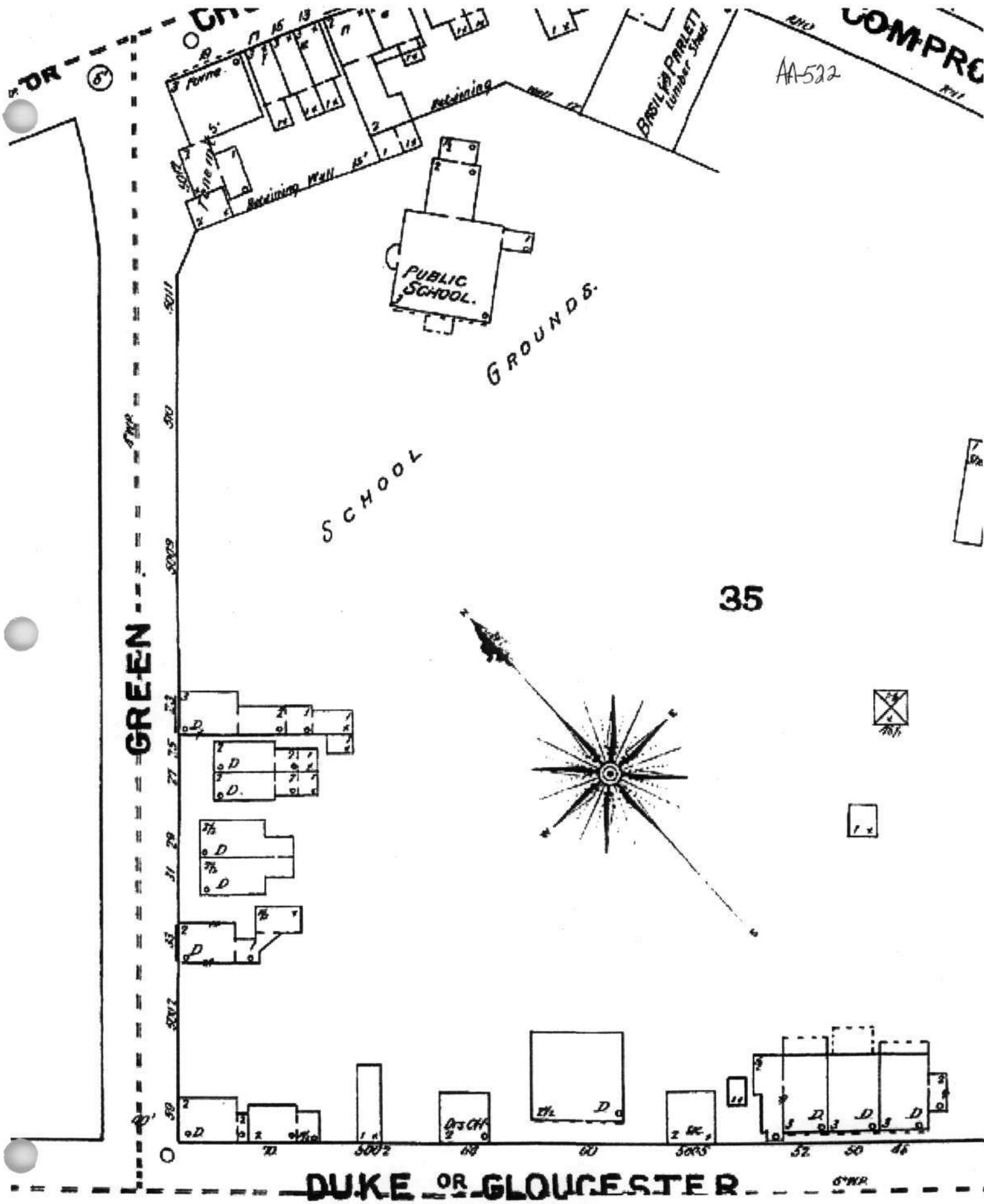
## Green Street

AA-562

AA-522

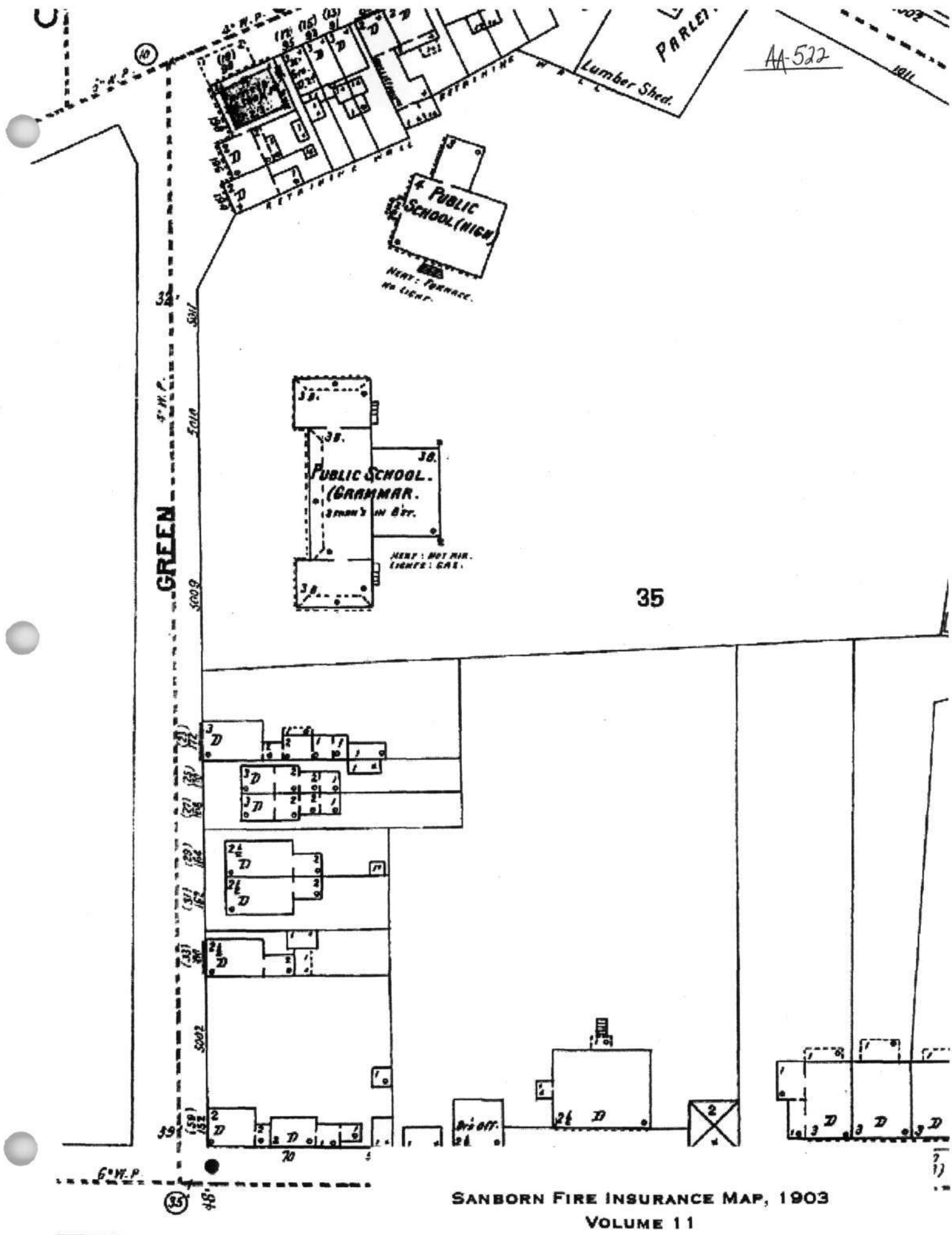


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1885  
VOLUME 8

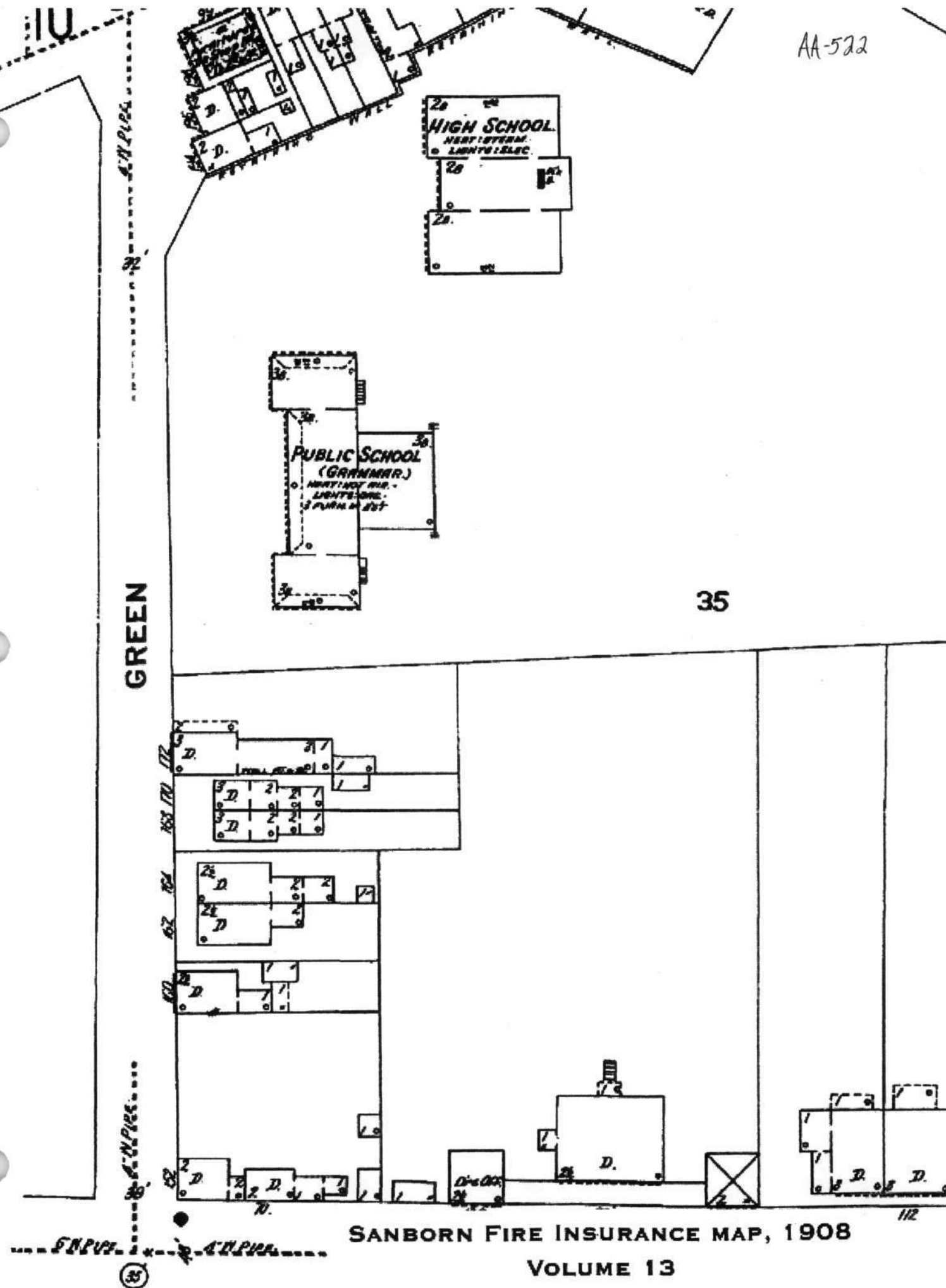


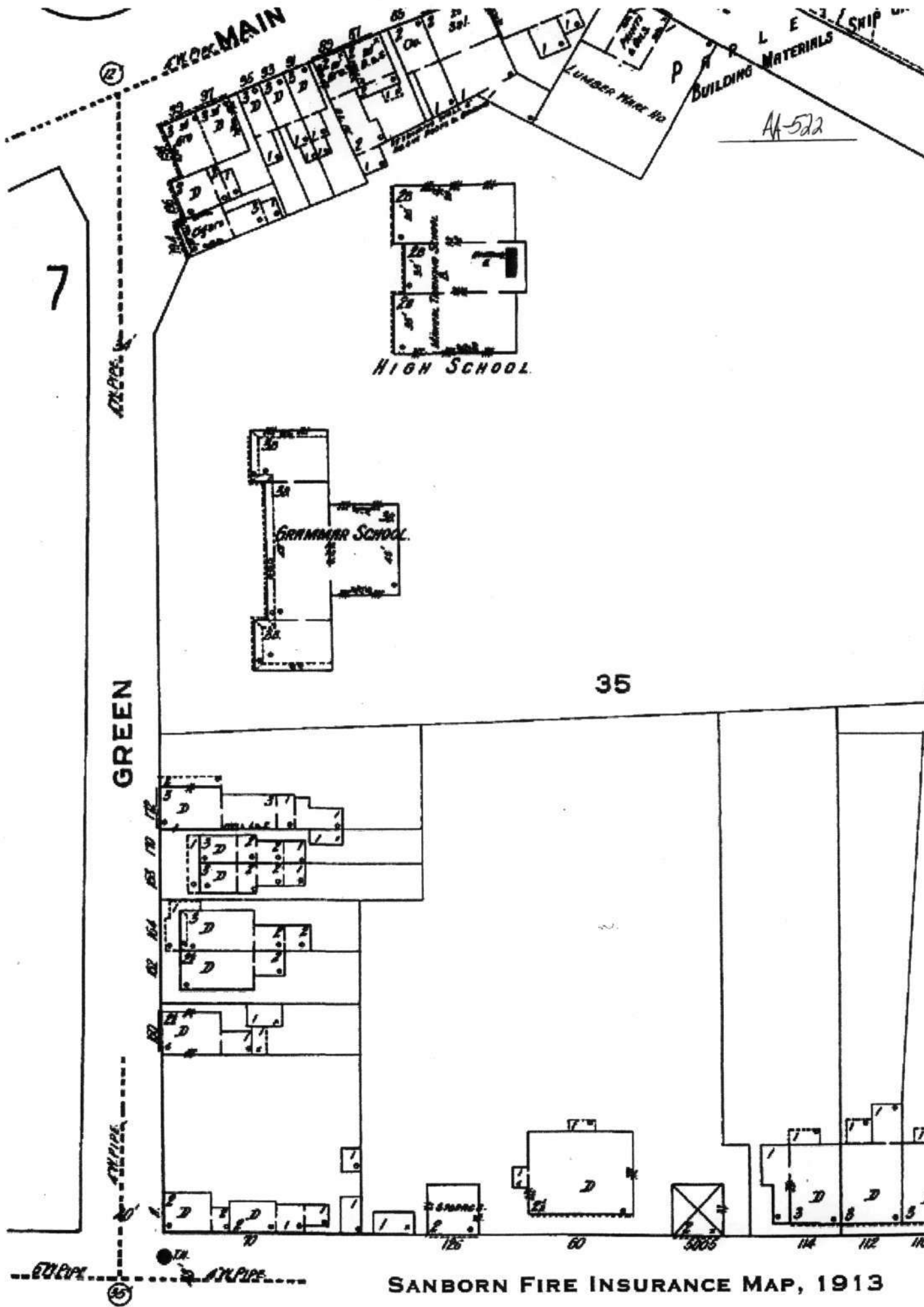




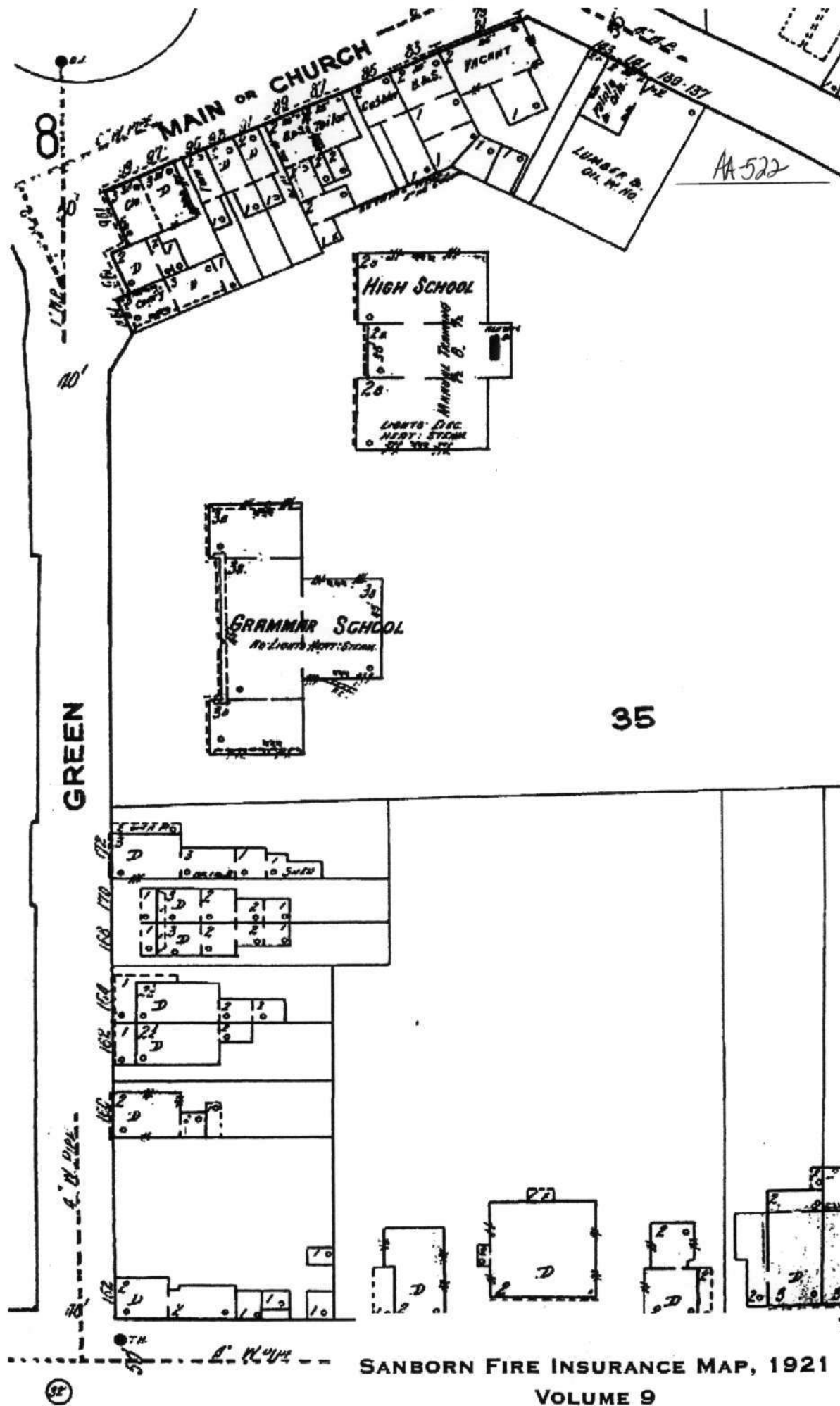


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903  
VOLUME 11



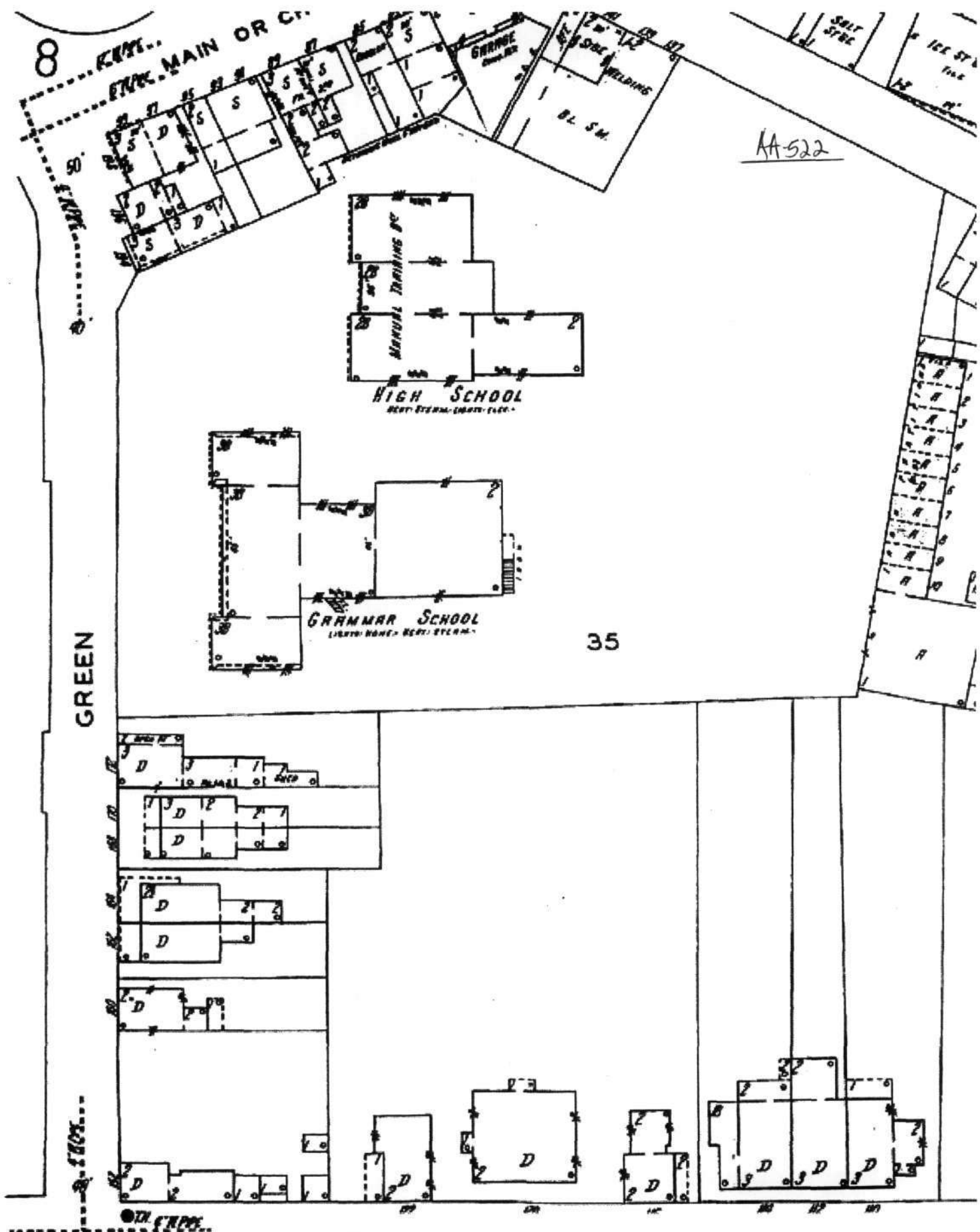


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913  
VOLUME 8



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921  
VOLUME 9

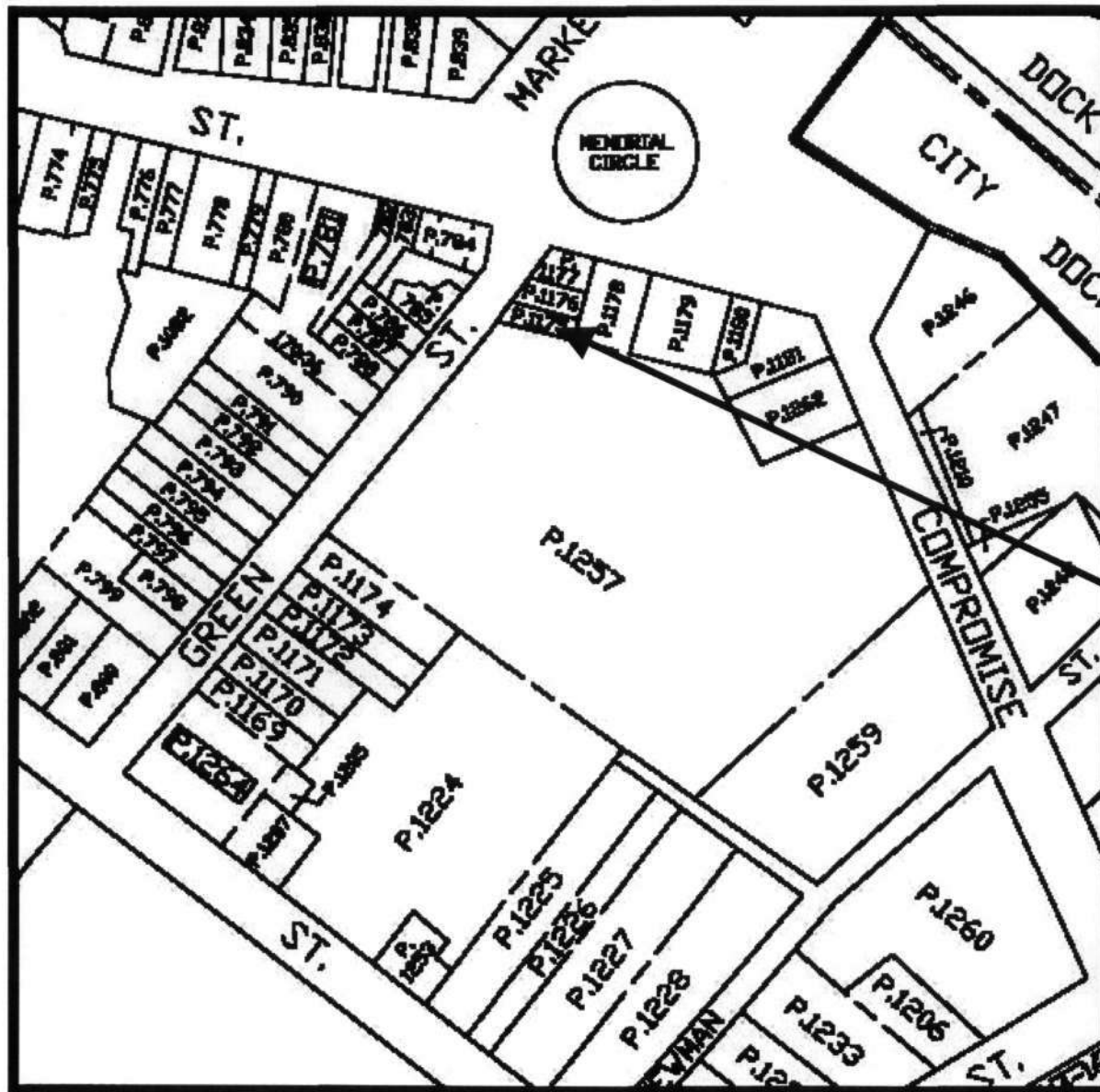




SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1930

VOLUME 9





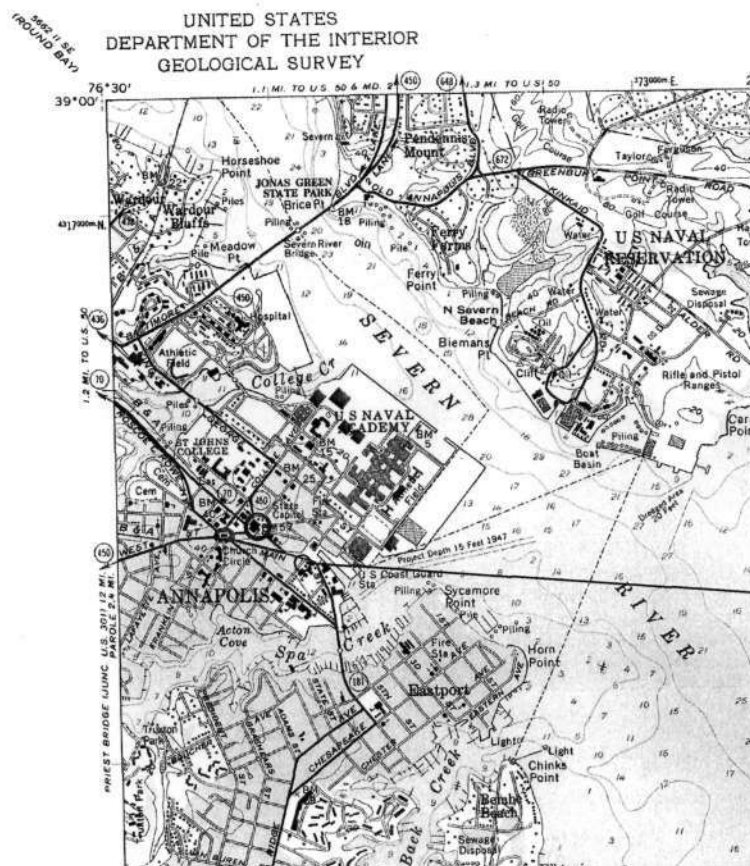
Tax Parcel Map of  
Annapolis  
Map 52A

Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

194 Green Street,  
AA-522

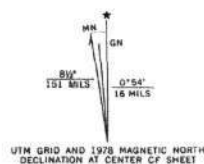
Parcel 1175



# USGS Quadrangle Map Annapolis, Anne Arundel County Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

194 Green Street, AA-522  
Annapolis, Maryland



Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority.

## ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
U. S. Route      State Route

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

38076-H4-TF-024

1957  
PHOTOREVISED 1978  
DMA 5761 IV NW—SERIES V833





AA-522

194 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

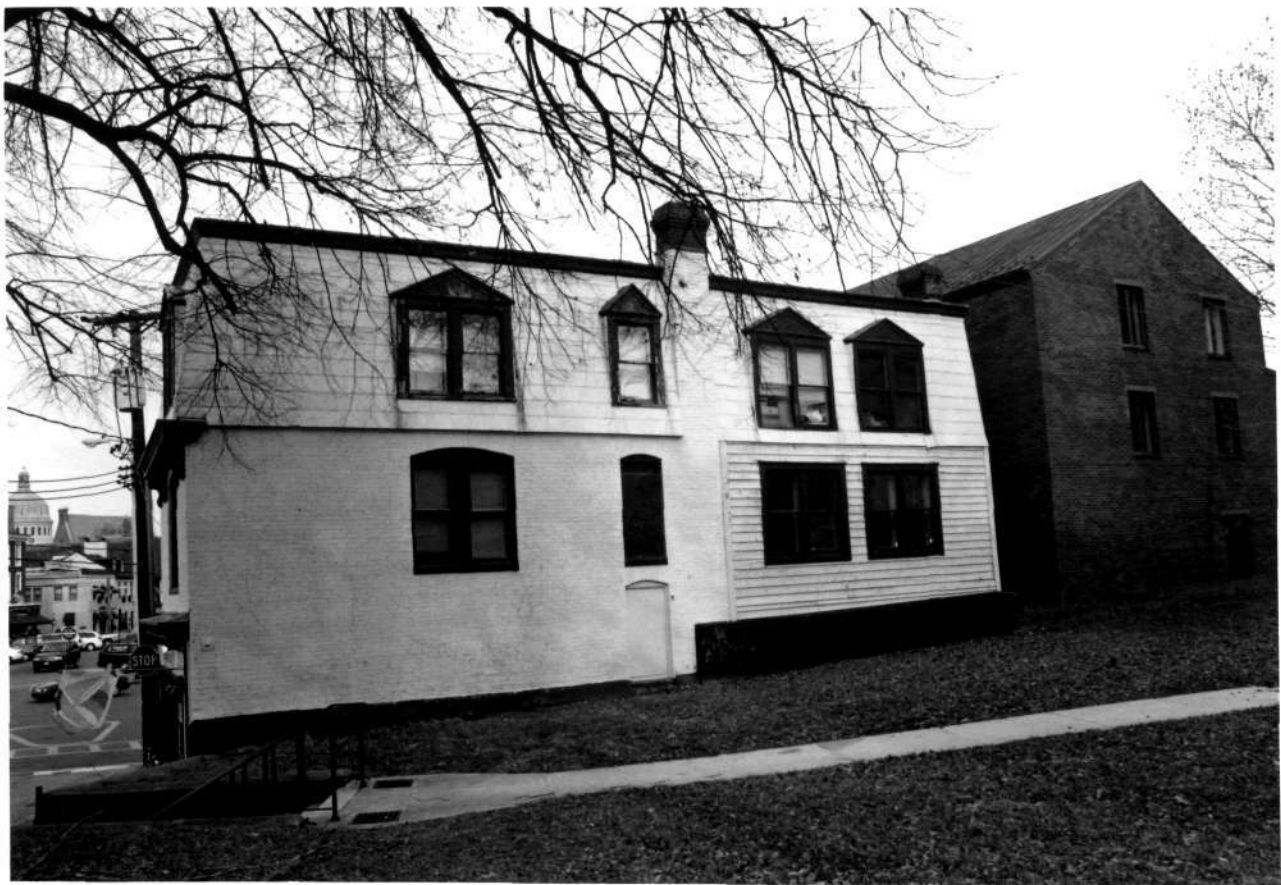
TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTH CORNER LOOKING SOUTH

1 OF 4



AA-522

194 GREEN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

2 OF 4



AA-522

194 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

3 OF 4





4A-522

194 GREEN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SE ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

4 OF 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
21 STATE CIRCLE  
SHAW HOUSE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 522

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Retail/Apartments

ORIGINAL USE: Retail/Apartments

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent ( )

Good (X)

Fair ( )

Poor: ( )

THEME:

STYLE: Victorian Mansard

DATE BUILT: 1885-1891

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 194 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 33 Par 61

OWNER: Irving I. & F. Wolfe

ADDRESS: 194 Green Street  
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (✓) State ( ) National ( )

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone ( ) Brick (X) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )

2. Wall Structure

A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam ( ) Balloon ( )

B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone ( ) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )

C. Iron ( ) D. Steel ( ) E. Other:

3. Wall Covering: Clapboard ( ) Board and Batten ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Shiplap ( )

Novelty ( ) Stucco ( ) Sheet Metal ( ) Aluminum ( ) Asphalt Shingle ( )

Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer ( ) Asbestos Shingle ( )

Bonding Pattern: Common

Other:

4. Roof Structure

A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron ( ) Steel ( ) Concrete ( )

B. Other:

5. Roof Covering: Slate (X) Wood Shingle ( ) Asphalt Shingle ( ) Sheet Metal ( )

Built Up ( ) Rolled (X) Tile ( ) Other:

6. Engineering Structure:

7. Other:

Appendages: Porches ( ) Towers ( ) Cupolas ( ) Dormers ( ) Chimneys ( ) Sheds ( ) Ells ( )

Wings ( ) Other:

Roof Style: Gable ( ) Hip ( ) Shed ( ) Flat ( ) Mansard (X) Gambrel ( ) Jerkinhead ( )

Saw Tooth ( ) With Monitor ( ) With Bellcast ( ) With Parapet ( ) With False Front ( )

Other:

Number of Stories: 3

Number of Bays: 2

Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 50

Entrance Location: Left

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning ( ) Roads ( )

Development ( ) Deterioration ( )

Alteration ( ) Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive ( ) Negative ( )

Mixed ( ) Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-522

Mansard front roof with heavy curbing and projecting cornice, supported with paired consoles; pedimented dormer at roof with paired 6/1 sash; second floor has double windows set into single elliptical opening; first floor with altered shopfront.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Good example of Victorian Commercial structure, despite minor alterations to shopfront. Important to streetscape as it terminates the group created by excellent structure at Main Street.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane( ) Woodland( ) Scattered Buildings( )  
 Moderately Built Up(✓) Densely Built Up( )  
 Residential( ) Commercial( )  
 Agricultural( ) Industrial( )  
 Roadside Strip Development( )  
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:


Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

020522 1511

Form 10-445  
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
COUNTY		2. NAME	
TOWN		DATE OR PERIOD c. 1860s - '70s	
VICINITY		STYLE Victorian	
STREET NO. 194 Green Street		ARCHITECT	
ORIGINAL OWNER IRVING IZZY WOLFE		BUILDER	
ORIGINAL USE commercial		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
PRESENT OWNER			
PRESENT USE Services Barber Shop			
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick			
NO. OF STORIES three			
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION			
OPEN TO PUBLIC yes			
<p>194 Green Street is a tall narrow Victorian commercial structure. As an example of its type, it is rather good. The store front, though altered, is in keeping with the spirit of the building and is below an original molded cornice with dentils. The 3rd storey is a mansard roof and is above a plain cornice but with four double sets of double "S" curve brackets. The building needs no work, except possible replacement of asphalt siding on mansard. 194, 196 Green and the Customs House form an important visual triumvirate which hides the undistinguished school house behind it.</p>			
			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		very good	
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER	
		William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City	
		DATE OF RECORD July 19, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE







194 Green

AA 522

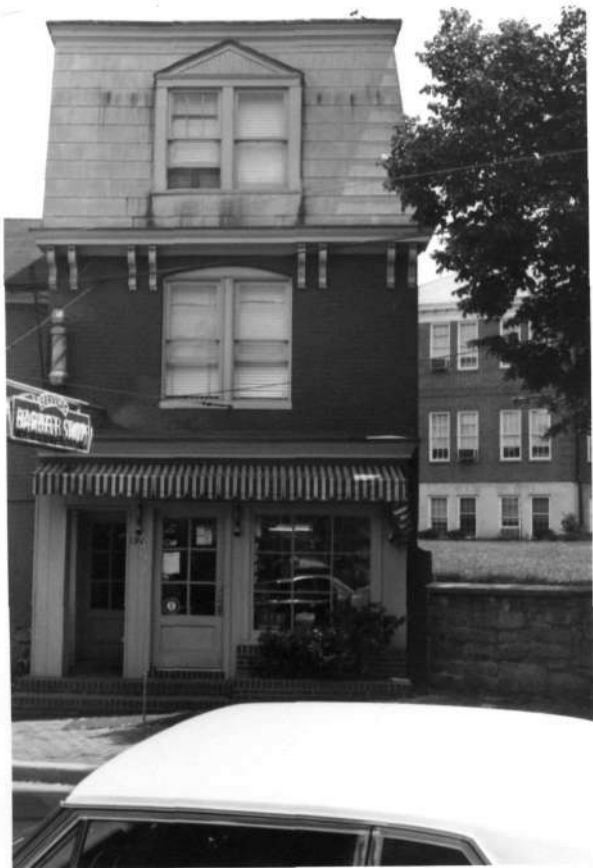
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing sw



AA-522

909  
PHOTOGRAPH BY  
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

194 green st.

III / 19 / 67